

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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## THE OLD YEAR.

The world has been at peace during 1907 and has advanced in an industrial and commercial sense. Invention has been active in the domain of the air and the dirigible balloon is now a fact and promises to become a factor. Speed in sea passage and facilities for land transportation have also been added to. Regarding public works of great utility there has been progress in building the Panama Canal and the Cape and Cairo railway and in opening the new American goldfields. Something has been done to improve conditions in the Congo and to bring South America into closer relations with the North American market. Asia has shown signs of a commercial, political and even a moral awakening; in the latter respect nothing could be more significant than the widespread uplift of Chinese sentiment against the popular use of opium.

The United States has been favored in the production of crops and of mineral wealth but has suffered from over-speculation and vicious fiduciary methods. No serious labor troubles have occurred, the country has kept the peace with its neighbors, its population has shown the customary increase, its trade has expanded and it has dealt benumbing blows to the liquor traffic and the rings of political corruptionists. A general moral upheaval has been witnessed, affecting various phases of public policy. The sums spent upon public education in 1907 were much in excess of the total cost of government for the United States in the year preceding the Civil War.

Hawaii and Honolulu have come out of 1907 without serious harm from the mainland panic, having kept themselves on a specie basis throughout. Incomes have been somewhat lessened among certain classes of investors; and the cost of living here has not appreciably shared in the growth reported from California. Government has been useful and honest on the higher levels and, excepting in one part of the Territory, has been fairly satisfactory on the lower levels of administration. Race feeling seems to have fallen away and a common American spirit been substituted. Education has received new facilities. A change from one honest and capable governor to another has been made and the legislature has proved more worthy of confidence than at any time since 1900. About 3500 white laborers have been introduced. Diversification of farming has made some progress and the area of land given up to pineapples been extended. In summing up the history of the islands for 1907 there is nothing to be ashamed of and, outside the necrology of the year, not much to look back upon with pain.

## GREAT CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was by far the greatest in the history of the islands, in the amount of customs revenue collected. In the volume of revenue collections Hawaii was the twelfth port, collecting \$1,458,843.48.

The twenty leading ports in the country according to the amount of revenue collected, in their order, are as follows:

1—New York	\$222,782,630
2—Boston	28,177,079
3—Philadelphia	21,153,995
4—Chicago	10,162,952
5—San Francisco	10,150,066
6—New Orleans	8,130,923
7—Baltimore	5,296,975
8—St. Louis	2,473,863
9—Detroit	2,050,244
10—Tampa	1,782,351
11—Puget Sound	1,705,082
12—Hawaii	1,458,843
13—Cleveland	1,206,475
14—Cincinnati	1,006,737
15—Buffalo	826,778
16—Newport News	765,334
17—Pittsburg	738,323
18—Milwaukee	735,616
19—Plattsburg, N. Y.	739,233
20—Burlington, Vt.	716,515

The month of December has been by far the largest month in the history of this office in the volume of collections, the total amount of collections being approximately \$215,000.

With the postal and internal revenue receipts added, probably making the total somewhat in excess of \$2,000,000, the outgo from Hawaii into the United States treasury is very large; but if a fair part of the \$3,373,000 asked for by Delegate Kihio and of the additional sums required for fortification is obtained, there will be, in view of the security Federal government gives us, no reason to complain.

## TOBACCO OPPORTUNITIES.

There is no good reason why tobacco should not be grown in parts of these islands as easily as pineapples and at a greater profit. Already some experiments under the eye of the United States Agricultural Station have produced leaf worth four dollars a pound; while a profit at fifty cents a pound is ample. It is "all in the know-how," however; not every man can raise suitable tobacco. He must have experience; he must know the right sort of land to till and the right sort of seed to plant and the manner of cultivation; and if a general curing house is not accessible and he must have a private one, it is necessary to him that the art of curing tobacco should be well understood.

From most other tropical islands tobacco is exported. The Cuban, Porto Rican, Philippine and Sumatra brands are famous. Why not the Hawaiian brand? Why not a Honolulu as well as a Manila and Havana cigar?

In Porto Rico they have lately begun to raise tobacco under canvas—a method which has doubled the productive capacity of tobacco farms elsewhere. The device should be thoroughly tried here—not necessarily on Oahu, where the area of susceptible tobacco land is said to be small, but on Hawaii where it is known to be large. It would not take many good crops to bring on a tobacco boom that would make the pineapple excitement seem small.

The safety of Hawaii from panics, hard times, Philippine free trade and the like, lies in the diversification of its agriculture and the utilization for crops of every acre of surplus soil. Tobacco culture on as large and scientific a scale as possible is the next thing to take up.

## THAT STARTLING FEAT.

Laymen are apt to marvel at the astonishment of European journals and of a portion of our own press that the United States Government should undertake so prodigious a task as sending a fleet of well-equipped ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That thousands of merchant steamers during a period of fifty years have covered the route without a mishap, makes the attitude of wonder and awe, so many now assume, about the warship venture, all the more remarkable. When the three Oceanic boats, the Ventura, Sonoma and Sierra, came here from the Eastern seaboard, more or less accompanied by a variety of other business craft, the clock of the world ticked right along as usual without a symptom of uneasiness. Considering how structurally weak these vessels are as compared with battleships, the clock should have stopped at sight of the miracle and refused to go on. Certainly the Oceanic feat should have had as much honor paid it as the supernaturally wonderful voyage of the Oregon, a vessel which went around from sea to sea in almost the record time of the subsequent Hawaiian-American ships.

Why Admiral Evans' fleet, with every vessel in first-class shape, well-found and heavily manned, each officer an expert and coaling ports provided for in advance, should not go safely from Hampton Roads to San Francisco without exciting more professional surprise than would the safe passage of an overland train from Chicago to Oakland and back, no mere layman can find out.

Compliments in various papers to "Captain" Mahan would be better appreciated by that gentleman if they did not ignore his present rank.

## OLD FRIENDS IN NEW ATTITUDES.

Mr. Dunne, who seems to have detached himself from the local bar, joins Mr. Howland in candid disparage of Hawaii. In Mr. Dunne's case he is afflicted by our trusts and in Mr. Howland's by our missionaries. Both these institutions are accused of having Hawaii in their claws and of assailing its lifeblood with their beaks.

It is always interesting to know what our own people think of us when they cut the bonds that bind and go to live among strangers. Then candor, which has long taken a back seat, moves up near the orchestra or occupies a private box. Who will forget the engaging bluntness of Mr. Kincaid at Mohonk, or the knocks given the city by reporter O'Brien and Editor Gill in mainland prints. The sudden bold criticisms by 'umble Uriah Heep, near the end of the chapter, are the only things comparable to them.

And yet it is our consolation in pain that all these denunciatory folk will, sooner or later, want to come back to Paradise. In a little while they will forget the things they did not like and then they can never hear the surf pulsing on a summer's day, or see a palm in a shop window, or smell the odor of flowers without a longing for Hawaii-nee, trusts, missionaries, sugar barons and all. They will not want anyone to recall the things they said in bitterness of spirit but will fall back into the good old habit of thinking that Hawaii, whatever its defects may be or seem to be, is the best place to live in under the flag.

The New York Sunday law cuts both ways as is shown by the following list of events which had to be cancelled on the first Sunday of the law's strict enforcement:

An entertainment by German ladies for a children's charity;  
The symphony concert in Carnegie Hall;  
An illustrated Board-of-Education lecture;  
Moving-picture show by Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. such as was given the previous Sunday;  
Educational Alliance lectures;  
The Metropolitan and Manhattan opera concerts;  
Plays in Yiddish theaters, whose patrons worship on Saturday;

The "Children's Theater" on the East Side, one of the most beautiful undertakings in the city.

But at the same time plenty of entertainments were cut out that had no moral right to exist either on Sundays or week days.

The term "Captain" Mahan is all right. It is the title under which Mahan won fame as an author, and will probably stick for a long time, as such titles often do. Many examples might be mentioned of authors whose early titles remained with them through life, in spite of higher degrees or honors won after they achieved fame. It is a well established custom to continue use of the old title.—Star.

Why certainly! Bismarck was Count Otto von Bismarck when he unified the German Empire. Let us never speak of him as Prince Bismarck. Disraeli became great under his family name. Never speak of him again as Beaconsfield. Why ever mention Prince Ito? Or Lord Kelvin, a man who won his fame as Sir William Thomson? Admiral though Mahan may be, "well established custom" ought to forever keep his promotion from being recognized.

The "blue eye," so called on account of the brilliant blue of its iris, is a small fish one and a half to two inches long, living in shallow Australian waters, but the creature has been made very big in importance by the discovery of Count Birger Moerner, Swedish consul, that it subsists on plesiozo larvae. After some difficulty, enough of the fishes have been captured and sent to Naples to test their possible influence in altering the condition of the malarious swamps and marshes of Italy. To science the fish is known as Pseudomugil signifier, and it belongs to the family of Atherinidae, represented in different parts of the world by fourteen principal kinds and sixty-five subvarieties, which will be eagerly investigated if the Italian experiments succeed.—Argonaut.

They have been long since investigated and some of the varieties are doing good work in Louisiana and Hawaii. The news is stale.

Count Okuma, as a leader of the political "outs" in Japan, has the privilege of freeing his mind whenever it pleases him. The language of the Opposition is always plain and rarely discreet, so it is not best to give it too much weight. Some months ago the Count said things that were plainly construed into a threat against the United States, but over here the usual latitude given Bryan in his criticisms of the foreign policy of Roosevelt was easily extended to the political harangues of Okuma, so no harm came of it all. The Opposition leader is now paying his disrespects to Great Britain but the lion does not even grumble. It knows the game.

The criticism of American warships of being behind the times may be applied, at certain periods, to any navy. After the Merrimack and Monitor fight in Hampton Roads, the British navy was behind the times and after the building of the Dreadnought, all other navies were. But the American fleet, as now constituted, could give a good account of itself. All it needs to escape serious criticism is a more rapid method of shipbuilding. Battleships that take five years to construct are naturally without some of the latest improvements when they go into commission.

The cable began its service on New Year's day, five years ago. It has been of inestimable worth to Hawaii and we trust, the company has realized well from its investment. At the time the islands and the mainland were linked there was promise of an additional service by wireless but so far Honolulu and San Francisco have not been in aerial touch. Nor does it seem likely that they will be, owing to the enormous cost of installing the shore plants required by Marconi for long-range transmission.

The politicians who claim that Link McCandless is going over to the Democrats should not talk too severely about it or the words may return to plague them. Should a Democratic President be chosen this year, the chances are that a good many of the Republican machine politicians here will get new light on the virtues of Democracy and begin to look for Link's trail. All the Democracy of Hawaii needs to become the majority party here is Bryan or some other Democrat in the White House.

It is to be hoped for their own sakes, that tourists may not be dissuaded, at this time, from seeing the volcano. Visitors should not miss the great spectacle any more than they, if traveling in Egypt, should turn aside from the pyramids or if journeying in Canada or New York, should avoid Niagara Falls. The way to the volcano is easy and the means of comfort there good. Killona in action or out is one of the seven wonders of the world—a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men. That accounts, probably, for the interest shown by many leading citizens, in yesterday's parade. Honolulu likes to be amused and has an insular catholicity in the matter which prompts it to enjoy whatever comes along, horse-play included. The promise of a three-ring circus would keep it pleasantly awake for three weeks in advance.

The Kansas City Star makes out that Admiral Evans and his officers "try to appear unconcerned when they speak of the perilous journey through the Straits of Magellan," but are really in a blue funk. If the navy had as many swarmed mollycods in it as the interior press thinks, it would be necessary to send down some tugs to tow the Atlantic fleet back to Hampton Roads.

The proposal to have a Bureau of Public Health is better than to have the work of national sanitation devolve upon a Department. The Bureau is enough. Its special value is that work now scattered between three departments and the army and navy would be concentrated and the responsibility for it fixed.

Bryan has gone south hunting ducks. Next year he will expect to go all over the country hunting geese.

## CONGRESS MUST CUT EXPENSES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Chairman Tawney of the House Committee on Appropriations, which was appointed yesterday by Speaker Cannon, effected organization today by the appointment of subcommittees. At the close of the committee's meeting today Chairman Tawney dictated the following statement:

"The Committee on Appropriations in Congress are confronted with a situation which will require a very material revision of the estimates submitted for public expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1909, in order to keep the appropriations within the possible and estimated revenues of the government. "The estimates submitted at the beginning of last session of Congress for the new current year totaled \$396,960,642. The estimates for the next fiscal year, submitted at the beginning of this session in the book of estimates, totaled \$396,949,238, or an increase in the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year over the current year of \$100,388,465. The estimated total revenue for the next fiscal year is \$378,123,011, while the actual revenue, including postal revenues, received during the last fiscal year—whose total revenue was larger than that of any previous year in the history of the government—was only \$346,725,339.

"It will be seen, therefore, that on the basis of the estimated expenditures and the estimated revenue for the next fiscal year the expenditures as estimated exceed the revenue by \$118,826,277. This excess does not include estimates for the regular deficiency and miscellaneous appropriations, which for the current year amount to \$13,147,899. Nor does it include any new appropriations for spontaneous expenditures. From this total of \$118,826,277, however, should be deducted \$25,000,000, which is included in the estimated expenditure for the redemption of national bank notes. This expenditure is not made out of the current revenues, but out of the statutory fund obtained from national banks, which fund is not carried as part of the government's revenues.

"Deducting the \$25,000,000 still leaves a deficit of \$93,826,277 between the estimated expenditures and the estimated revenue, and shows the necessity for a practical revision of the estimates submitted by the several subcommittees having jurisdiction of the appropriations for the next fiscal year, in order to keep expenditures for that year within possible revenues and thus to avoid a deficiency.

"It also shows the practical impossibility of Congress at this session authorizing new governmental services or the undertaking of new projects, appropriations for which would have to be met out of the revenue incoming for the next fiscal year, unless other provision is made for meeting such expenditures."

From examination of a statement prepared by the Committee on Appropriations it appears that the principal increase in the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, is for the military establishment, including the Army, the Navy and pensions. This increase over the current establishment amounts to almost \$100,000,000, as it does not include any estimate whatever for new authorization, such, for instance, as the building of battleships. Important increases of estimates over the current revenues are: For the Army, \$11,121,251; for the Navy, \$26,932,943; for the fortifications, \$31,545,934; for pensions, \$1,900,000.

In view of the almost certain decrease in estimated revenues for the next fiscal year, and also in view of the fact that way does not threaten this country, it may be stated on the highest authority that Congress, in revising the estimated expenditures, will at this session endeavor to reduce most of all the budget for the maintenance of the military establishment, rather than put the pruning knife to civil estimates.

Today's Treasury statement shows that the decrease in total government revenue for the last fifteen days of November and the first fifteen days of December was \$1,878,549. Members of the Appropriations Committee think that this rate of decrease from the revenues of the first part of the current year will not grow less. If this shall be so, a deficit of \$11,000,000 will have occurred by June 30, 1908. There was, however, at the close of the last fiscal year a surplus on hand of revenue over expenditures of \$4,999,000, and there is today in the several national bank depositories \$262,274,319 due the United States. Thus, while an anticipated deficit of \$11,000,000 at the end of the current year will be an actual deficit, its creation would call for no issue of bonds for defrayal.

As current appropriations are provided for by current revenue, and as all expenditures for the current year have been authorized, the Sixtieth Congress in taking into account possible decrease of revenues, considers only the twelve months to follow June 30, 1907. It is the opinion of some members of the Appropriations Committee, among them Chairman Tawney and Representative Keifer of Ohio, that the indicated decrease will continue through that period. Hence, the closest scrutiny will be given to all measures proposing appropriations of any kind and new authorizations—prominent among them in bills thus far introduced being public buildings—will be subjected to a more than ordinary consideration.

"The situation as it presents itself," said Keifer, "may mean after we get down to business that not a single bill calling for the erection of a public building will be favorably reported by the committee. I am not prepared to say that it will happen, but it may."

## GIFFARD REAPPOINTED.

Acting Governor Mott-Smith yesterday appointed and commissioned W. M. Giffard a member of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to succeed himself.

He also commissioned Hugh M. Coke, C. D. Lufkin and Koskela, Fence Commissioners for the District of Makawae, County of Maui.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A Danish inventor has succeeded in establishing wireless telephone communication a distance of two hundred miles.

The Standard Oil Company is building a new oil refinery at Rahway, N. J., one section of which will cover a thousand acres of land.

The United States is to investigate a flow of crude petroleum under the water in the Pacific Ocean off Rocky Point, four miles from Redondo.

The Chicago grand jury has indicted fifteen members of the Illinois Milk Dealers' Association for conspiracy to raise the price of milk.

The total value of the farm crops of 1907 as reported by the Department of Agriculture was \$3,404,000,000, an increase of \$478,000,000 over 1906.

The financial disturbances in America have so curtailed the purchases of diamonds that the De Beers Consolidated Mining Company has deferred its dividends.

Ex-President Morales of Santo Domingo is now a homeless wanderer, and so poor that recently in going from New York to Porto Rico he went second class.

A jury of women in a Denver court returned a verdict in favor of a tailor who was suing a woman for a tailor suit he had made, and which she refused to pay for because she claimed it did not fit.

The chaplain of the Oklahoma House prayed for the election of Bryan as President. The prayer was cheered. The House and Senate afterwards met in joint session to listen to an address by Bryan.

William F. Walker, the defaulting treasurer of the New Britain, Conn. Savings bank who stole nearly \$350,000 in cash and securities from the bank, when finally arrested in Lower California, had only \$1.10 in his pocket.

The War Department has modified the order requiring soldiers to stand at salute while the Star Spangled Banner is being played, so as to permit the men to stand erect and salute only at the last note of the music.

The Illinois Supreme Court has decided that the anti-cigarette law of that State does not prohibit the sale of cigarettes made wholly from tobacco, but only cigarettes which contain substances deleterious to health.

The great rush of steerage passengers for Europe, which was greater during this fall and early winter in America than ever before, has about ceased. At the same time the immigration from southern Europe has largely fallen off.

The investigation of the San Francisco grand jury has shown that three-fourths of the loans of the California Savings & Trust Company which failed, and whose officers are under indictment, went to directors, subsidiary corporations and employees of the concern.

The diocesan authorities have investigated the alleged miracle reported to have occurred in the village church at Brian, near Nancy, in France, and find it to have been an optical illusion caused by the reflection of a sunset image upon the sacred water as the candles moved.

Victorien Serdon has sued Le Matin for publishing a criticism of a play before its first production. A court hearing was given for the newspaper critic with the understanding that nothing was to be published until after the first public performance. This understanding Le Matin violated.

Representative Kahn of San Francisco has secured the promise of the Department of Agriculture to send 50,000 packages of flower seeds to the schools of California to be planted on vacant lots by the pupils to help tide the scars of the fire following the earthquake and to beautify the city.

Klaw & Erlanger, the big theatrical managers, have definitely announced that they will abandon vaudeville in Chicago. In their announcement they make a violent attack on Chicago, saying the people there are so busy making money to spend in Europe that they do not have time to amuse themselves at home.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway recently offered a thirty-day "Honeymoon tour" over its line to newly married couples under certain conditions. About forty couples actually came to Chicago to take the tour, but finally the brides backed out, leaving the camera firms and the newspaper cartoonists and jokers.

W. H. Garland, youngest son of A. H. Garland, who was senator from Arkansas and Attorney General in Cleveland's administration, committed suicide in Little Rock lately. He was a magazine writer and the author of "The Broken Locket." He was a cocaine fiend. His only sister committed suicide some years ago.

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